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Security Council

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S/26106
19 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violation by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 23 June 1993, at 2355, six Iraqi war-planes violated the airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Three of those planes returned to Iraq after flying over Mahabad city and the other three flew over Mahabad, Sardasht, Bookan and Baneh for 18 minutes before returning to Iraq.

2. On 24 June 1993, at 0045, two Iraqi war-planes violated the airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran and, after flying over the southern section of Western Azarbaijan province, returned to Iraq.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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S/26107
19 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated 19 July 1993, from the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Your Excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 19 July 1993 from the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have to inform you that again the Serbian aggressor has launched a heavy offensive towards the Sarajevo safe zone, now coming from two directions: south-east and south-west, aiming to cut up the city. There are signs that the Serbian forces plan a general attack on the town itself. Strong forces were also directed to the mountain Igman where there were three helicopter descents registered in the last two days, which are blunt violations of the "no-fly zone".

I call upon you to intervene immediately and stop this new act of aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/48/272
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20 July 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: CHINESE/ENGLISH/
FRENCH/SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Items 38, 44, 64, 71, 92 (e), 94, 96
and 101 of the preliminary list*
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA
STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF
HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
VERIFICATION IN ALL ITS ASPECTS,
INCLUDING THE ROLE OF THE UNITED
NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF VERIFICATION
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
COOPERATION: ENVIRONMENT
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE
ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ECONOMIC
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 16 July 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Final Statement, in Chinese, English, French and Spanish, of the eleventh session of the InterAction Council, held at Shanghai, the People's Republic of China, from 13 to 16 May 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 38, 44, 64, 71, 92 (e), 94, 96 and 101 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) CHEN Jian
Ambassador
Acting Permanent Representative
of the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

* A/48/50.

ANNEX

Final Statement of the eleventh session of the InterAction Council, held at Shanghai, China, from 13 to 16 May 1993

The end of the Cold War does not seem to offer a new world order nor does it offer a peace dividend, though there is a dividend in terms of political freedom.

I. CHINA

1. Over the past decade, China pursued policies that dramatically advanced its economic and social development. The legacy of past political and social upheavals has been replaced by a dynamic, growing economy which seeks to reconcile market principles with the tenets of socialism. Standards of living are surging and individual prosperity is picking up, underpinned by a successful agricultural sector and ever more resilient industrial production. This holds the promise of catapulting China into one of the leading economies by the end of the present decade.

2. Yet, the Chinese Government itself recognizes potentially disruptive factors. The InterAction Council is concerned by regionalism and the ensuing disparities especially as they affect the agricultural sector; ecological decay and environmental degradation stemming from unbridled industrialisation which is likely to have global repercussions; the consequences of a centrally planned economy of the past with its emphasis on heavy industries; the overheating of the economy causing inflation which threatens social peace and stability.

3. The emergence of China as a major political, strategic and economic power on the world scene confers on it particular responsibilities, even more pronounced in the wake of the demise of the Soviet Union. China has been liberated from decades of preoccupation and conflicts with its Northern neighbor and is reaping a dividend in foreign political maneouvrability. It is now poised to play a major role in the Pacific area and the world at large. Inspired by self-interest, Chinese policies should seek to bolster peace and stability and to curb the proliferation of nuclear and missile capabilities. On the other hand, the world community must enable China to participate fully in the international financial, commercial and economic system.

II. MEETING THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE DEMISE OF THE SOVIET UNION

4. The breakup of the Soviet Union is arguably the most defining event of the post-war period. It brought more freedom and a realistic chance for democracy. A stable international system based on deterrence has been superseded by a highly volatile and unstable constellation, aggravated by the systemic breakdown in the territories of the former Soviet Union, making room for other kinds of acute or latent conflicts. Stability in the post-cold war world will be tenuous unless stability can be restored in this area.

5. The end of the Cold War is a propitious moment to push for initiatives particularly by the major powers to speed up the process of disarmament, to curb the trade in weapons systems and thereby to lower the present levels of defense spending.

6. Industrialised countries must define a framework for long-term cooperation expressed in a formal agreement to underpin economic development and implement a lasting programme of technical assistance and training, rather than pursuing a succession of showy, but ineffective schemes tied to referenda or elections. The international financial institutions must refocus their attention on their specific mandates. What is called for is a well-managed but selective assistance programme over the next five years to foster trade and access to markets, to impart the rules of international trade, to dismantle nuclear warheads, to upgrade safety standards for nuclear reactors, to tackle severe environmental problems and to reinforce social welfare schemes. For their part, the new states must establish their credentials as predictable players on the world scene, doing away with isolationism and xenophobia and giving equal rights to minorities within their borders.

7. The exclusive focus by Western powers on Russia, disregarding the other new independent states, produces dangerous distortions. This is exacerbated by the extra concern of the West with the fate of individual leaders rather than the circumstances and requirements of countries. Aid given to the successor states of the former Soviet Union should not deprive other countries of their share.

8. By discriminating excessively between Russia and the other new states, international assistance may fuel simmering conflicts among them and might bring them to the fore. Russia's relationship with the other new states may become one of the major foreign policy problems of our time. The rebuilding of Russia must be complemented by programmes for the other states, namely emerging powers like the Ukraine, countries with nuclear weapons on their soil, countries with disaster-prone nuclear power stations or countries confronted by enormous ecological challenges (such as the dying Lake Aral). All the new states must be accorded dignity and allowed to participate fully in the international arena. The forging of new links and cooperative economic mechanisms among them - such as the emerging economic community - which might facilitate this process, should be encouraged.

9. The InterAction Council deplores the international community's inability to prevent the spiral of deadly violence, cruelty and human misery in some parts of the former Yugoslavia, following the demise of the Soviet Union. The Council urges the European Community, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the United Nations to initiate decisive measures to rid Europe of this conflict. Conventional warfare, accompanied by the utter disregard for human rights and dignity, must be stopped forthwith. Otherwise, the cancer of national conflict may spread and endanger Europe's stability. The InterAction Council supports a political solution to the crisis on the basis of the different proposals presently on the table. The Council calls on the European Community, Russia and the United States to convene a conference of all states in the region to conclude a binding treaty on security, the guarantee of borders, the protection of national minorities and economic cooperation, backed up by effective enforcement provisions.

10. The Korean peninsula is also feeling the repercussions of the Soviet Union's disintegration. The fact that North Korea did not accept the inspection under the safeguards regime of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), carried out by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and its subsequent notification of withdrawal from the NPT makes it run the risk of further international isolation. The InterAction Council urges North Korea to reconsider its position and to rejoin the NPT. At the same time North Korea is sliding into ever deeper economic difficulties. The possibility of Korean reunification can no longer be excluded. The InterAction Council fully supports the report submitted by Mr. Helmut Schmidt on the results of a High-level Group[1] he chaired on "The Lessons of the German Unification Process for Korea" and commends it to the attention of the two Korean states, China, Japan, Russia, the United States, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the expatriate Korean community.

11. The demise of the Soviet Union has given a new impetus to the welcome spread of democracy and human rights throughout the world and this progress must continue. At the same time, the notion of national identity - mediated by culture and in many places formed over centuries - has resurfaced and proves to be the dominant binding force. We see multi-ethnic states breaking apart under the pressure of national movements, economic decay and social disintegration. Aspirations for national identity are

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[1] In addition to Mr. Schmidt, the following members of the InterAction Council participated in the meeting: Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo (Portugal) and Shin Hyon-Hwak (Republic of Korea) as well as the following high-level personalities: Kyong-Shik Kang (Republic of Korea), Hans-Joachim Langmann (Germany), Emile van Lennep (Netherlands), Hans Matthoefer (Germany), Meinhard Miegel (Germany), Wilhelm Noelling (Germany), Seung-Keun Rhee (Republic of Korea), Sang-Woo Rhee (Republic of Korea), Susanne M. Schmidt (Germany), Richard Schroeder (Germany), Peter Schulz (Germany), Horst Siebert (Germany), Ha-Cheon Yeon (Republic of Korea) and Vadim Zagladin (Russia).

unquestionably legitimate and can prove a positive element of political and social stabilization. However, these aspirations threaten to turn into a destructive and retrograde nationalism if they cannot coexist with the equally legitimate identities of national minorities and if they are elevated into a right to claim ethnically clean nation states. National identity in its proper sense calls for political pluralism and national, social and religious tolerance, not for political fragmentation and ethnic enmity. Furthermore, the surge of fundamentalisms of different types endangers peace and encourages intolerance, violence and hatred.

12. The end of the Cold War and the break-up of the Soviet Union has freed many parts of the world from the effects of the ideological confrontation between the superpowers which took the form of violence, guerilla warfare and support for authoritarian regimes, such as in Central and South America, the Caribbean, Africa, the Middle East and parts of Asia. The InterAction Council welcomes the evolution towards democracy, the settlement of some internal conflicts and the opportunity for countries to concentrate their energies on economic growth and the eradication of poverty. In addition, a more equitable involvement of the developing countries in the international system should be facilitated to overcome their present marginalisation.

13. The InterAction Council calls on the international community to begin the process of rehabilitating those nations most severely affected by the former East-West confrontation, such as Lebanon, Central America and Angola. Angola should be accorded diplomatic recognition by all countries. The Council also calls on the United States Administration and, in particular, the United States Congress to adopt a more flexible attitude by engaging in dialogue with Cuba.

14. Developing countries suffer from the burden of debt servicing and lack favorable conditions for trade, resource flows and the transfer of appropriate technologies. In 1992, the InterAction Council had specifically focused on the situation in Latin America and this year the Council chose to concentrate on Africa.

III. BRINGING AFRICA BACK TO THE MAINSTREAM OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

15. The end of the Cold War also affords an opportunity to focus on Africa. Africa's present marginalisation is morally unacceptable, politically short-sighted and economically unrewarding. In this regard the InterAction Council unequivocally endorses the report submitted by Lord Callaghan of Cardiff on the results of a High-level Group[2] on "Bringing Africa Back to the Mainstream of the International System" and urges its widespread dissemination.

16. Africa is not a lost cause. While there have been success stories during the 1960s and 1970s, recent success stories can be found in Benin, Botswana and Mauritius. Africans themselves stress the linkages between democracy and sustained economic development. Yet, democracy is fragile and must be bolstered. Within Africa this requires the strengthening of governmental structures and the rule of law, the creation of a favourable fiscal and taxation climate, and high levels of education, training and private

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2 In addition to Lord Callaghan the following members of the InterAction Council participated in the meeting: Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo (Portugal), Kenneth Kaunda (Zambia), Lopo Fortunato do Nascimento (Angola), Olusegun Obasanjo (Nigeria); as well as the following high-level personalities Alex Boraine (South Africa), Karen Brutenz (Russia), Pierre-Claver Damiba (Burkina Faso), Francis Deng (Sudan), Marion Graefin Doenhoff (Germany), Barend du Plessis (South Africa), Louis Emmerij (Netherlands), Adrian Hewitt (United Kingdom), Mostafa Khalil (Egypt), Colin Legum (United Kingdom), Daniel M. Lisulo (Zambia), Graca Machel (Mozambique), Robert McNamara (United States of America), Nthatho Motlana (South Africa), Olara Otunnu (Uganda), Ahmedou Ould Abdallah (Mauritania), Roy A. Pitchford (Zimbabwe), Ronald W. Roskens (United States of America), Fred Sai (Ghana), Tim Thahane (Lesotho), Makoto Watanabe (Japan) and as invited journalist Richard Steyn (South Africa),

savings, which will in turn attract higher levels of private investment. Africans recognize that their commitment to self-help is essential for success. In particular, an internal market for energy supplies, water and transportation should be developed and military expenditures substantially reduced. The international community must live up to its declarations on debt relief. The World Bank and IMF must adopt special measures to reduce debt owed to them. Even more important will be the opening of markets in the North, the ratification of GATT and the creation of a fair trading regime.

17. The education and empowerment of women will, among other benefits, assist in the necessary reduction of Africa's high fertility rate. Family planning must be given priority in development assistance by promoting contraceptive methods and mechanisms, including medical research.

18. Today Africa, with 10 percent of the world's population has 60 to 70 percent of global AIDS cases, a figure estimated to double this decade. If we are to avoid widespread social distress by the year 2000, there must be a massive programme of condom subsidisation.

19. To avoid a slide into more Somalias, conflict resolution and prevention must engage the prompt and joint attention of the United Nations and regional organisations. It is desirable that for the future the international community develops principles governing intervention for humanitarian relief. In Angola, democracy to which the United Nations and its agencies have contributed substantial resources, must be made to take root and grow.

20. The North cannot isolate itself from the problems of Africa. There is a clear rationale for the industrialised countries to extend their discussions to cover African issues. To this end, the amount, direction and specific conditionality of African development assistance and resource flows should be placed on the agenda of the forthcoming G-7 summit in Tokyo.

21. South Africa stands on the threshold of historic change. Multiparty negotiations should be completed and elections held at the earliest possible date to form a Government of national unity. The hitherto deprived black majority will expect immediate benefits in schooling, housing, jobs and wages. Without a substantial increase in growth, these cannot be delivered. External finance both from private and concessional sources will be indispensable.

IV. WORLD TRADE

22. The world economy is improving modestly at best. A bright spot has been the dynamic economic performance in East Asia, due to continued high savings rates and China's emerging role as an engine of growth. The industrialised countries are increasingly resorting to various forms of protectionist measures. The trend towards tri-polar economic regionalism - European Community, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the emerging East Asian economic area - must not endanger the already fragile basis for free and open trade, further marginalizing the countries outside these three regions. The principles of international cooperation and multilateral mechanisms must be defended. They remain the best means of securing economic growth and global prosperity.

23. A last ditch effort must be made to rescue the multilateral trading system by concluding the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). But even if GATT succeeds, regional trading blocs will remain. The global regime and the regional structures must be harmonised.

V. POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT

24. The problems of population growth, global environment, resources, poverty and mass migration are interlinked. Particularly important and most difficult to cope with is the problem of population growth. Governments must recognize that curbing population growth is the most crucial task facing world politics in the new age and must expedite measures to deal with it. Governments must therefore demonstrate their willingness and determination to take national and international steps to meet this daunting challenge at the 1994 United Nations Conference on Population in Cairo.

25. It was with hope and expectation that the world community welcomed last year's Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. In fact, this first global summit meeting on environment and development helped to create a global constituency for environmental action and reinforced action by non-governmental organisations (NGO) and the private sector. One year later, however, governments remain reluctant to take action despite their commitments. Such inertia further erodes the public's belief in their governments' willingness to lead and their capacity to act. The InterAction Council urges all signatories of the Rio agreements to honor their commitments concerning environmental protection and the provision of financial resources and to take immediate action.

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The following participated in the session:

I. Members of the InterAction Council
1. Helmut Schmidt (Germany) - Chairman
2. Takeo Fukuda (Japan) - Honorary Chairman
3. Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo (Portugal) - Deputy Chairperson
4. Raul Alfonsin (Argentina)
5. Kirti Nidhi Bista (Nepal)
6. Lord Callaghan of Cardiff (United Kingdom)
7. Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado (Mexico)
8. Lopo Fortunato do Nascimento (Angola)
9. Jenoe Fock (Hungary)
10. Malcolm Fraser (Australia)
11. Valery Giscard d'Estaing (France)
12. Salim El Hoss (Lebanon)
13. Kenneth Kaunda (Zambia)
14. Lee Kuan Yew (Singapore)
15. Olusegun Obasanjo (Nigeria)
16. Misael Pastrana Borrero (Colombia)
17. Mitja Ribicic (Slovenia)
18. Jose Sarney (Brazil)
19. Pierre Elliott Trudeau (Canada)
20. Ola Ullsten (Sweden)

II. Special Guests
1. Karen N. Brutens (Russia)
2. He Guanghui (China)
3. Huang Hua (China)
4. Huang Ju (China)
5. Henry A. Kissinger (United States of America)
6. William P. Laughlin (United States of America)

7. Emile van Lennep (Netherlands)
8. Robert S. McNamara (United States of America)
9. Isamu Miyazaki (Japan)
10. Taro Nakayama (Japan)
11. Kazimiera Prunskiene (Lithuania)
12. Ronald W. Roskens (United States of America)
13. Shin Hyon-Hwak (Republic of Korea)
14. Seiken Sugiura (Japan)
15. Hans-Jochen Vogel (Germany)

III. Invited Journalists

1. Nagaharu Hayabusa (Japan) - Asahi
2. Flora Lewis (United States) - The New York Times
3. Laurent Mossu (France) - Le Figaro
4. Qian Wenrong (China) - Xinhua News Agency
5. Martin Woollacott (United Kingdom) - The Guardian

IV. Guest Observers

1. Henry O. Dormann (United States of America)
2. Susanne Schmidt (Germany)
3. John Whitehead (United States of America)

V. Senior Staff

1. Hans d'Orville
2. Dragoljub Najman
3. Jens Fischer
4. Keiko Atsumi
5. Caroline Anstey

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LETTER DATED 19 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation issued on 11 July 1993 in connection with the resolution of the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation regarding the status of the city of Sevastopol.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

Annex

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The resolution adopted on 9 July 1993 by the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation regarding the status of the city of Sevastopol departs from the policy followed by the President and the Government of the Russian Federation in upholding Russian interests as regards matters relating to the Black Sea fleet and in maintaining bases for the Navy of the Russian Federation in the territory of Ukraine, in the Crimea and in Sevastopol.

Being emotional and declaratory, this resolution is far from conducive to real solutions and indeed further impedes the already difficult task of reaching a settlement.

Without underestimating the negative consequences of the administrative decisions of the leaders of the former USSR with respect to territorial matters, it must be emphasized again that any problems, however complex they may be, can be settled only through political dialogue, with due regard for the opinions and interests of the various population groups and in strict observance of the treaties and agreements entered into with the Ukrainian side and of the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations.

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LETTER DATED 15 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation of 14 July 1993 concerning events on the Tajik-Afghan frontier.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

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Annex

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation of 14 July 1993

On 13 July armed formations of irregular forces of the Tajik opposition and Afghan Mujahidin, numbering more than 200, violated the frontier and from Afghan territory made a large-scale attack on the 12th frontier post of the Moscow border detachment of the group of Russian border troops in Tajikistan. The irregular forces pillaged and burned the village of Sarigor in Tajik territory.

The forces of the Russian border troops and units of the 201st Russian Infantry Division, supported by the government armed forces of Tajikistan, managed to repel the attack decisively. They sustained casualties, both dead and wounded, including among the civilian population.

In this connection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation expresses a strong protest to the authorities of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, since it regards this attack by bandits launched from Afghan territory as an act of aggression against the Russian border troops and against the Republic of Tajikistan, a sovereign State member of the Commonwealth of Independent States, a Member of the United Nations and a country with which the Russian Federation has close treaty relations.

The responsibility for this act of banditry lies squarely with those extremist groups in Afghanistan which are trying by all possible means to obstruct the process of stabilization in Tajikistan and this country's advancement along the path of national reconciliation and peace.

We again appeal to the leaders of Afghanistan with the urgent request that they immediately take all necessary measures to prevent such action in the future.

At the same time, the Russian side again urgently proposes to all the political groups in Afghanistan that they abandon their irresponsible policy aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of Tajikistan.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation is authorized to state that the Russian border troops and the 201st Division stationed in Tajikistan will take the strongest action and, in order to protect the Tajik-Afghan frontier in accordance with the obligations of the Russian Federation, will use the entire arsenal of military means available to them. They have the legal right to take appropriate retaliatory measures in the event of provocation, the perpetrators of which must realize the inevitability of retribution for any encroachments on the lives of Russian servicemen or other Russians.

Pursuant tc the provisions of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan, the Russian side reaffirms its readiness to provide Tajikistan with any assistance it may require, including military assistance, on the basis of the

exercise of the right to collective defence under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

In the Russian Federation it is considered that, as regards the situation on the Tajik-Afghan frontier, the moment has come when the international community as a whole must adopt a responsible and realistic approach towards those forces which flagrantly violate the norms of international law, infringe the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Tajikistan and threaten the stability and security of the entire central Asian region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation expresses its deep sympathy to the families and friends of the slain Russian servicemen and the citizens of Tajikistan.

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20 July 1993

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

(for the period 23 January 1993-20 July 1993)

INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 803 (1993) of 28 January 1993, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further interim period of six months, until 31 July 1993. The Council also reiterated its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; reemphasized the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, 1/ approved by the Council in its resolution 426 (1978); called upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate; and reiterated that UNIFIL should fully implement its mandate as defined in Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions. The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Council.

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE

2. As of July 1993, the composition of UNIFIL was as follows:

Military personnel

Fiji	HQ UNIFIL	10	
	Infantry battalion	598	
	Force Mobile Reserve	34	
	Military police	8	650
Finland	HQ UNIFIL	12	
	Infantry battalion	480	
	Force Mobile Reserve	20	
	Military police	9	521

France	HQ UNIFIL	14	
	Composite battalion (maintenance company, defence company, armoured escort company)	416	
	Military police	10	
	Camp command	1	441
Ghana	HQ UNIFIL	23	
	Infantry battalion (including engineer company)	721	
	Force Mobile Reserve	36	
	Military police	7	
	Camp command	2	789
Ireland	HQ UNIFIL	33	
	Infantry battalion	584	
	HQ camp command	31	
	Force Mobile Reserve	17	
	Military police	12	677
Italy	HQ UNIFIL	4	
	Helicopter unit	43	
	Military police	2	49
Nepal	HQ UNIFIL	9	
	Infantry battalion	678	
	Force Mobile Reserve	29	
	Military police	5	721
Norway	HQ UNIFIL	21	
	Infantry battalion	594	
	Maintenance company	162	
	Force Mobile Reserve	36	
	Military police	16	829
Poland	HQ UNIFIL	5	
	UNIFIL hospital	71	
	Military police	2	78
Sweden	HQ UNIFIL	16	
	Logistic battalion	341	
	Engineer company	123	
	Force Mobile Reserve	4	
	Military police	8	492
	Total UNIFIL		5 247

The deployment of UNIFIL as of July 1993 is shown on the map attached to this report.

3. Major-General Trond Furuhovde of Norway took over as Commander of UNIFIL from Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren of Sweden on 22 February 1993.

4. Fifty-seven military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) assisted UNIFIL in the performance of its tasks. These unarmed officers are organized as Observer Group Lebanon and are under the operational control of the Force Commander of UNIFIL. They man the five observation posts along the Lebanese side of the Israel-Lebanon armistice demarcation line. They also operate five mobile teams in that part of the area of operation which is controlled by Israel. Two military observers are assigned to UNIFIL headquarters.

5. Logistic support for UNIFIL was provided by the Swedish logistic battalion, elements of the French composite battalion, the Norwegian maintenance company, the Swedish engineer company, the Ghanaian engineer company, the Polish medical unit, the Italian helicopter unit and by some sections of the civilian staff, especially in the areas of communications and vehicle maintenance. UNIFIL employed 526 civilian staff, of whom 161 were recruited internationally and 365 locally.

6. The Force Mobile Reserve, a composite mechanized company, currently consisting of elements from seven contingents (Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal, Norway and Sweden), reinforced UNIFIL's battalions during rotations and when serious incidents occurred. One platoon of the Force Mobile Reserve is permanently deployed in the Nepalese battalion sector.

7. I regret to report that one Nepalese soldier lost his life as a result of firing and an Irish soldier died of natural causes. Two others suffered injuries as a result of firing or explosions. Since the establishment of UNIFIL, 192 military members of the Force have died, 73 as a result of firing or by mine or bomb explosions, 79 in accidents and 40 from other causes. Two hundred and ninety-four have been wounded by firing or by mine or bomb explosions.

8. UNIFIL continued its programme of works at positions throughout its area of deployment in order to improve its observation capabilities and the protection of its personnel. Minor adjustments were made to the boundaries of the battalion sectors and a number of positions were moved in accordance with operational requirements. In mid-February, the headquarters of the Ghanaian battalion was moved from Marakah to Al Qaranis near Bir as Sanasil. Work continued on the new Irish battalion headquarters near Tibnin.

9. UNIFIL continued to have difficulties in meeting its requirements of land and premises for its checkpoints, observation posts and other installations. The main reason for this is that for several years the Government of Lebanon has failed to reimburse the owners of the properties being used by UNIFIL. The last time such payments were made was in 1987. The Lebanese authorities are currently undertaking a survey of the properties used by UNIFIL, with a view to determining the level of reimbursement.

10. UNIFIL continued discussions with the Lebanese military authorities, concerning arrangements for the hand-over to the Lebanese army of certain parts of the Ghanaian battalion sector of UNIFIL's area of operation. As a follow-up to such a hand-over in 1992, an area comprising the villages of Marakah, Jinnata and Yanuh, including the former Ghanaian battalion headquarters at Marakah, was handed over to the Lebanese Army on 16 February 1993.

11. UNIFIL maintained close contact with the Lebanese authorities on matters of mutual concern. Those authorities rendered important assistance to UNIFIL in connection with the resumption of troop rotations through Beirut. Liaison and communications with the Lebanese army were further improved, and UNIFIL cooperated closely with the Lebanese gendarmerie on matters pertaining to the maintenance of law and order in the area of operation.

II. SITUATION IN THE UNIFIL AREA OF OPERATION

12. Israel continued to control in southern Lebanon an area manned by the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and the de facto forces (DFF), the so-called "South Lebanon Army" ("SLA"). The boundaries of the Israeli-controlled area (ICA) have not been clearly defined but are determined de facto by the forward positions of IDF/DFF. It includes territory adjacent to the armistice demarcation line, parts of the Fijian, Nepalese, Irish, Ghanaian and Finnish battalion sectors and the entire Norwegian battalion sector, as well as sizeable areas to the north of UNIFIL's area of operation. Within the UNIFIL area of operation, IDF and DFF maintained 72 military positions, as shown on the attached map. The map also indicates where ICA extends beyond the limits of UNIFIL's area of operation.

13. Within the ICA, Israel maintained, in addition to the de facto forces, a civil administration and a security service. Movement between the ICA and the rest of Lebanon was strictly controlled and the ICA remained economically dependent on Israel. An estimated 3,000 jobs in Israel were held by Lebanese from the ICA. Access to such jobs was controlled by DFF and the security services. Complaints were received from several villages in the ICA about forced recruitment to the de facto forces.

14. UNIFIL continued to oppose attempts by armed elements to enter or operate within its area of deployment. At times, this led to friction at UNIFIL's checkpoints, followed by harassment and threats directed at members of the Force. Such cases were generally resolved through negotiations. However, the number of dangerous confrontations between armed elements and UNIFIL increased. The following are the more significant incidents which occurred: on 27 January, a UNIFIL patrol, which found two Sagger anti-tank missiles south-east of position 8-14B, was confronted by a group of armed elements who demanded that the patrol hand over the missiles to them. A tense situation developed, but after negotiation the armed elements left the area. On 21 February, armed elements fired 34 rounds at a UNIFIL patrol south of position 1-23. On 26 February, approximately 30 armed elements surrounded a temporary checkpoint south-east of position 5-4 and threatened its personnel. On 1 March, a roadside bomb was detonated north-east of position 1-23 as a UNIFIL patrol was passing by. On 3 April, approximately 20 armed elements surrounded position 5-5 and threatened its personnel. On 9 April, armed elements forced their way into position 5-15; when the Nepalese battalion's reserve was deployed in support it came under small arms fire. On 8 May, UNIFIL patrols were twice fired at by armed elements in the Finnish battalion sector. On the same day, seven armed elements forced their way through checkpoint 5-3. On 16 June, a UNIFIL patrol came across a booby trap in the area of position 5-11B, on a road frequently patrolled by UNIFIL. On 20 June, a UNIFIL armoured personnel carrier was fired at by armed elements in the area west of position 5-4. In the night of 20 to 21 June, the commander of a Fijian company and his escort of three soldiers were

fired upon by armed elements west of checkpoint 1-6. One soldier was wounded and the officer was taken prisoner. He was later released.

15. During the period under review, UNIFIL recorded 63 operations against IDF/DFF by armed elements who have proclaimed their resistance against Israeli occupation (4 in the latter part of January, 11 in February, 4 in March, 7 in April, 15 in May, and 22 in June). This represents an increase of 44 compared to the previous reporting period. There were also many reports of attacks against IDF/DFF positions north of the Litani River. In their operations, the armed elements employed roadside bombs, rockets, mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and anti-tank missiles. Most of the rockets impacted in the ICA, while a smaller number of impacts was reported from northern Israel.

16. In responding to such attacks or initiating action themselves, IDF/DFF employed artillery, mortars, tanks and aircraft. Often, they fired into villages, causing civilian casualties. Qabrikha (1 March, 13 April, 24 April, 13 May, 25 May, 16 June), Shaqra (16 February, 24 April, 29 June), Yatar (22 February, 12 April, 20 June), Majdal Silm (13 April, 11 June), Al Qantarah (1 April, 13 May), Ghanduriyah (13 April), Ayta Az Zutt (12 April, 13 June), Haddatah (12 April, 10 June, 13 June), Jibil Al Butm (20 June), Dahr al Baydar (29 June) and Frun (13 May), were targets of such firing. UNIFIL recorded over 7,900 artillery, mortar and tank rounds fired by IDF/DFF, an increase of about 2,000 rounds over the previous reporting period.

17. On 22 February, a Nepalese soldier was killed and another wounded inside UNIFIL position 5-12A, as a result of mortar fire from an IDF/DFF position in the ICA. This incident was strongly protested to the Israeli authorities. Altogether, there were 168 instances of firing at or close to UNIFIL positions. The Irish and Finnish battalion sectors accounted for more than 70 per cent of this firing, which has been the subject of frequent protests to the Israeli authorities.

18. As in the past, UNIFIL detonated mines, roadside bombs and unexploded remnants of war, and dismantled ordnance of various types in the area of deployment. Forty-four controlled explosions were carried out.

19. UNIFIL continued to extend humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in its area, to the extent possible within available resources. Such assistance was provided in the form of medical supplies, water, clothes, food, fuel, electricity, engineering work, repairs to buildings damaged as a result of firing and escorts to farmers. In addition, water projects, equipment or services for schools and gifts of supplies to social services and needy people were provided from resources made available by troop-contributing Governments. UNIFIL medical centres and mobile teams provided care to an average of 2,500 civilian patients per month and a field dental programme was also provided. The Force cooperated closely on such matters with the Lebanese authorities, the Coordinator of the United Nations Programme of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon, the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations agencies and programmes operating in Lebanon, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross and other non-governmental organizations. UNIFIL personnel contributed $7,718 towards humanitarian work.

III. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

20. By its resolution 47/205 of 22 December 1992, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed $12,190,000 gross ($11,931,500 net) per month for the period beginning 1 February 1993, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 768 (1992). Should the Security Council decide to extend UNIFIL beyond its current mandate period, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining the Force would be within the commitment authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 47/205, assuming continuance of the Force's existing strength and responsibilities.

21. As of 15 July 1993, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNIFIL Special Account for the period since the inception of the Force through 31 July 1993 amounted to $228.7 million.

IV. OBSERVATIONS

22. During the last six months, the situation in southern Lebanon, although unchanged over all, was marked by an increased level of hostilities. The attacks by armed elements against Israeli and associated military targets on Lebanese territory were generally more effective than in the past and the severity of Israeli retaliation has risen concomitantly. Despite repeated appeals, the highly escalatory practice of firing into populated areas continued, causing casualties among men, women and children.

23. UNIFIL continued, to the best of its abilities, to ensure the peaceful character of its area of operation and to limit the conflict to the extent possible. It also did what it could to protect the inhabitants from the effects of the violence. In carrying out its tasks, it was again severely hampered by firing directed at its own positions and personnel, both by the armed elements and IDF/DFF. One member of the Force was killed by such firing. I must stress once again that respect by all concerned for UNIFIL's international and impartial status is essential for it to function effectively.

24. I have noted with satisfaction the improvement of the situation in the other parts of Lebanon, which has made it possible once again to use Beirut's international airport for the rotation of UNIFIL's contingents. Similarly, the hand-over of a part of UNIFIL's area of operation to the Lebanese army is another small step forward.

25. On the other hand, the hostilities in UNIFIL's area of operation and to the north of it highlight Israel's continuing occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, despite the Security Council's repeated calls for Israel's withdrawal. As a consequence, UNIFIL continues to be prevented from implementing its mandate.

26. Israel's general attitude to the situation in southern Lebanon and to UNIFIL's mandate remains as described in previous reports. The Israeli authorities state that Israel has no territorial claims in Lebanon and that the "security zone" is a temporary arrangement. In their view, such an arrangement

is needed for the purpose of ensuring the security of northern Israel so long as the Lebanese Government is not able to exercise effective authority and prevent its territory from being used to launch attacks against Israel. The Israeli authorities further consider that all issues between Israel and Lebanon should be dealt with in the bilateral talks within the framework of the peace talks, leading to a peace treaty between the two countries.

27. For its part, the Government of Lebanon takes pride in the progress it has made in restoring law and order, resettling displaced persons and moving forward towards the rehabilitation of the country. It considers that there can be no possible justification for the continuation of Israel's occupation of Lebanese territory, which it views as the root cause of the continuing hostilities in the southern part of the country. Lebanon's position is described in detail in a letter which its Permanent Representative to the United Nations addressed to me on 14 July 1993 (S/26083). In that letter, the Permanent Representative also informed me of his Government's decision to request the Security Council to extend UNIFIL's mandate for a further period of six months.

28. Although UNIFIL has not been able to make visible progress towards the implementation of its mandate, its contribution to stability and the protection it is able to afford the population of the area remain nevertheless important. I therefore recommend that the Security Council accept the Lebanese Government's request and extend UNIFIL's mandate for another period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1994.

29. In making this recommendation, I must again draw attention to the serious shortfall in the funding of the Force. At present, unpaid assessments amount to some $229 million. This represents money owed to Member States which contribute the troops who make up the Force. I appeal to all Member States to pay their assessments promptly and in full and to clear their remaining arrears.

30. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to Major-General Trond Furuhovde, the Force Commander, and to all the men and women under his command, both military and civilian, for the manner in which they have carried out their difficult task. Their discipline and bearing have been of a high order, reflecting credit on themselves, on their countries and on the United Nations. I also pay tribute to Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren for his sterling contribution to the Force during more than four years as its Commander.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978, document S/12611.

وزع قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
في تموز/يوليه ١٩٩٣

1993年7月联黎部队的部署情况

UNIFIL DEPLOYMENT AS OF JULY 1993

DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FINUL AU MOIS DE JUILLET 1993

ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНЛ НА ИЮЛЬ 1993 ГОДА

DESPLIEGUE DE LA FPNUL EN JULIO DE 1993

LEBANON

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

ISRAEL

AN NABAṬIYAH AT' TAḤTĀ

FINBATT

NQRBATT

GHANBATT

FIJIBATT

NEPBATT

IRISHBATT

BINT JUBAYL

QIRYAT SHEMONA

MARJAYOÛN

ŞÛR (TYRE)

TRANSIT BASE

NAQOURA

UNIFIL HQ

SWEDLOG

FRENCHLOG

ITALAIR

COMPOSITE MP COY

OGL

BN HQ

FMR

HQ COY

KHIAM (OGL)

HIN (OGL)

LAB (OGL)

RAS (OGL)

Aş Şarafand, Anşār, Az Zrārīyah, Kasmiyah, Liṭānī, Burj Raḥḥāl, Bidyā, Ḥallūsīyat Taḥta, Dayr Qānūn an Nahr, 'Abbasīyah, Shabrīha, Ṭūrā, Marub, Humayrī, Tayr Ḥalsay, Shḥūr, Frun, Ṣrifā, Arzūn, Barish, Bāfilīyah, Tayr Dibbah, Ma'rakah, Yānūḥ, Burj ash Shamālī, Al Bazūrīyah, Wādī Jilu, Jwayyā, Ar Rashidiyah, Ra's al' Ayn, Ayn B'āl, Dayr Qānūn, Hannawīyah, Qānā, Al Qulaylah, Ramādīyah, As Sidīqīnah, Al Ḥimrīyah, Buyūtas Sayyid, Al Bayyadah, Majdal Zūn, Ra's ad Durayjāt, Shama', Tayr Ḥarfa, Naqoura, 'Alma ash Sha'b, Yārīn, Ra's an Naqūrah (Rosh Haniqra), Shelomi, Hanita, Elon, Aytā ash Sha'b, Rumaysh, Yārūn, Kafra, Zibqīn, Tallet Ḥuqbān, Yātar, Majdal Silm, Tibnīn, Ṣafad, Bra'shit, Ḥarīs, Ḥaddāthā, Sribbīn, Rshāf, At Tirā, Bayt Lif, Dibil, Ṣaft al Ḥawā, Aynātā, Aytarun, Ayn Ibil, Mārūn ar Ra's, Kerem Ben Zimra, 'Alma, Ramot Naftali, Ḥaṣbaiya, Kaoukaba, Ouardiyé, Aichiyé, Habbūsh, Mourhbiyé, Maza'at Quazaiyé, Mahmoudiyé, Blāt, Kafer Roumane, Ebel es Saqi, Râchaiya al Foukhar, Chebaa, Kafer Choûba, El Khiam, El Mèn, Kheube, El Qlaiaa, Arnaoûn, Kafer Tibnite, Khallaj, Tell Dibbine, Qa'qa'iyat al Jisr, Zawtar ash Sharqiyah, Chateau de Beaufort, Yohmor, Deir Mimess, Et Taibe, Al Qantarah, Kafer Kela, Metulla, Majdal Shams, Misgav'am, Kefar Gil'adi, Baṭṭ Hayyan Markabe, Ḥoûle, Ramin, Shaqrah, Meiss ej Jabel, Blida, Aytarun, Ramot Naftali, Yārūn, Rumaysh, Kerem Ben Zimra, 'Alma, Khirbat Silm, As Sawwanah, Bir as Sanasib, Dayr Ntar, As Sultaniyah, Majdal Silm, Tulin, Burj Qallawiyah, Qabrīkhā, Bani Hayyan Markabe, Dayr Kifā, Sil', Dayr Zibnā, Ir Dūmīn, Maz'at al Musrif, Al Bayyad, Rishknaniyah, Al Yatun, Kafra, Ḥaris, Haddathah, Ayta az Zutt, Oulaylah, Bayt Yahun, Kūmīn, Jabal Bāsh, Shihin, Dibil, Ayta ash Sha'b, Yārūn, Rumaysh, Elon, Ra's an Naqūrah (Rosh Haniqra), Shelomi, Hanita, Ra's ad Durayjāt, Shama', Tayr Ḥarfa, Naqoura, 'Alma ash Sha'b, Yārīn, Al Bayyadah, Buyūtas Sayyid, Majdal Zūn, Zibqīn, Tallet Ḥuqbān, Yātar, Sribbīn, Rshāf, At Tirā, Bayt Lif, Dibil, Ṣaft al Ḥawā, Aynātā, Aytarun, Ayn Ibil, Mārūn ar Ra's, Kerem Ben Zimra, 'Alma, Ramot Naftali, Ḥaṣbaiya, Kaoukaba, Ouardiyé, Aichiyé, Habbūsh, Mourhbiyé, Maza'at Quazaiyé, Mahmoudiyé, Blāt, Kafer Roumane, Ebel es Saqi, Râchaiya al Foukhar, Chebaa, Kafer Choûba, El Khiam, El Mèn, Kheube, El Qlaiaa, Arnaoûn, Kafer Tibnite, Khallaj, Tell Dibbine, Qa'qa'iyat al Jisr, Zawtar ash Sharqiyah, Chateau de Beaufort, Yohmor, Deir Mimess, Et Taibe, Al Qantarah, Kafer Kela, Metulla, Majdal Shams, Misgav'am, Kefar Gil'adi, Baṭṭ Hayyan Markabe, Ḥoûle, Ramin, Shaqrah, Meiss ej Jabel, Blida, Aytarun, Ramot Naftali, Yārūn, Rumaysh, Kerem Ben Zimra, 'Alma, Khirbat Silm, As Sawwanah, Bir as Sanasib, Dayr Ntar, As Sultaniyah, Majdal Silm, Tulin, Burj Qallawiyah, Qabrīkhā, Bani Hayyan Markabe, Dayr Kifā, Sil', Dayr Zibnā, Ir Dūmīn, Maz'at al Musrif, Al Bayyad, Rishknaniyah, Al Yatun, Kafra, Ḥaris, Haddathah, Ayta az Zutt, Oulaylah, Bayt Yahun, Kūmīn, Jabal Bāsh, Shihin, Dibil, Ayta ash Sha'b, Yārūn, Rumaysh, Elon

مركز مراقبة
瞭望所
Observation post
Poste d'observation
Наблюдательный пункт
Puesto de observación

نقطة تفتيش
检查站
Check point
Point de contrôle
Контрольный пункт
Puesto de control

قاعدة
基地
Base
Base
База
Base

موقع مؤقت
临时阵地
Temporary position
Position temporaire
Временная позиция
Posición provisional

الحدود الفاصلة بين كتائب قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
联黎部队各营之间界限
UNIFIL Inter Battalion boundaries
Limites des secteurs des différents bataillons de la Force
Разделительные линии между районами расположения батальонов ВСООНЛ
Límites entre batallones de la Fuerza

حدود مناطق عمليات قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
联黎部队行动地区界限西边和北边
UNIFIL Operational boundaries, West and North
Limite de la zone d'opérations de la Force à l'ouest et au nord
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНЛ Запад и Север
Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza, Oeste y Norte

وحدة لبنانية
黎巴嫩单位
Lebanese Unit
Unité libanaise
Ливанские подразделения
Unidad libanesa

موقع لقوات الدفاع الاسرائيلية و/أو "جيش جنوب لبنان"
以色列国防军和(或)"南黎巴嫩军"阵地
Israeli Defence Forces and/or "South Lebanon Army" Position
Position des Forces de défense israéliennes et/ou de "l'armée du Liban du Sud"
Позиция израильских сил обороны и/или "южноливанской армии"
Posición de la Fuerza de Defensa de Israel y/o del "Ejército del Líbano meridional"

المساحة التقريبية لما يقع تحت السيطرة الاسرائيلية من منطقة عمل قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
联黎部队行动地区内在以色列控制下地区概况
Approximate area under Israeli control in UNIFIL area of operation
Périmètre approximatif de la zone sous contrôle israelien dans la zone d'opérations de la FINUL
Примерный район в зоне действия ВСООНЛ, находящийся под контролем Израиля
Area aproximada bajo control israeli dentro de la zone de operaciones de la Fuerza

الامتداد الشمالي للمنطقة التي تسيطر عليها اسرائيل
以色列控制地区向北延伸部分
Northward extension of Israeli controlled area
Extension vers le nord de la zone contrôlée par Israel
Северная часть территории, контролируемой Израилем
Extensión septentrional de la zona controlada por Israel

0 1 2 3 4 5 km
0 1 2 3 4 5 mi

The designations employed and the presentation of the material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

MAP NO. 3000 Rev. 34 UNITED NATIONS
JULY 1993

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/977
S/26112
19 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 16 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the final communiqué (see annex I) and the Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex II) adopted by a Special Ministerial Meeting of the Bureau of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers enlarged to the members of the Contact Group and States contributing troops to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), held at Islamabad on 12 and 13 July 1993.

I would appreciate it if you would kindly have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

COMMUNIQUE OF THE OIC SPECIAL MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE BUREAU OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ENLARGED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CONTACT GROUP AND STATES CONTRIBUTING TROOPS TO THE UNPROFOR

ISLAMABAD, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN 23 MUHARRAM, 1414 H (13 JULY 1993)

The OIC Special Ministerial Meeting of the Bureau of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers enlarged to the members of the Contact Group and Member States contributing troops to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia-Herzegovina was held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 22-23 Muharram, 1414H (12-13 July 1993).

2. The following Member States attended the Meeting:

1. The Republic of Indonesia.
2. The Republic of Uganda.
3. The Islamic Republic of Iran.
4. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
5. The People's Republic of Bangladesh.
6. The Republic of Turkey.
7. The Republic of Tunisia.
8. The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.
9. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
10. The Republic of Senegal.
11. The State of Palestine.
12. Malaysia.
13. The Arab Republic of Egypt.
14. The Kingdom of Morocco.
15. Brunei Darussalam
16. The Republic of Djibouti.

The Foreign Minister of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, His Excellency Haris Silajdzic also participated in the Meeting.

The U.N. Secretary-General was also represented.

3. The Meeting was inaugurated by His Excellency Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. In his illuminating address, the Prime Minister welcomed the participants and highlighted the plight of the Muslims of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, who had been subjected to brutal aggression and genocide. The Prime Minister

expressed sentiments of deep sympathy and fraternal solidarity with the Government and people of Bosnia-Herzegovina and affirmed the determination of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to spare no effort for the defence of their just cause. He also recalled the various steps taken by Pakistan in this regard, especially the arrival of hundreds of Bosnian refugees in Pakistan, who were being provided shelter and support in a spirit of Islamic fraternity and humanity. He also expressed appreciation for the concerted efforted being made by the Islamic countries under the auspices of the Organization of Islamic Conference to support the noble cause of Bosnia-Herzegovina and stressed the need to further intensify these efforts on the political, diplomatic and military levels in close coordination with the United Nations. The Prime Minister stated that the Government of Pakistan has decided to contribute an infantry Brigade to the UNPROFOR.

The Prime Minister also referred to the massive and systematic violations of human rights of the Kashmiri and Palestinian peoples who were engaged in just struggle to realize their inalienable right of self-determination. He urged the OIC Member States to continue to extend to the Kashmiri and Palestinian peoples full moral, political and humanitarian support.

4. On the proposal of His Excellency Moustapha Niasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Senegal, the meeting decided to adopt the inaugural address of His Excellency Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan as its official document. It expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Prime Minister as well as to the Government and people of Pakistan for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to all delegations.

5. The Meeting was presided by His Excellency Mohammad Siddique Khan Kanju, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, who also welcomed the participants and emphasized the importance of coordination and consultation on concrete measures to be taken by OIC Member States in support of the just cause of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

6. The Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid welcomed the participants and expressed his gratitude to the Government of Pakistan for convening at short notice this important Meeting to evaluate the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and to coordinate the despatch of troops from OIC Member States to the UNPROFOR. He emphasized the need for pooling the resources of the Islamic Ummah for alleviating the sufferings of the Bosnian people and for supporting their just struggle, within the framework of international legality, to defend their country against aggression and genocide. He also reiterated the principled position of the OIC in respect of the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as on the struggle of the Kashmiri people for self-determination. He also expressed serious concern over the continuing Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan and the situation in Somalia and Afghanistan.

7. The Meeting adopted its agenda as contained in Document No.BFMCG/3-93/DA.1.

8. The Meeting noted with appreciation the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina contained in Document No.BFMCG/3-93/D.1 and the

Report on the Cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif contained in Document No.BFMCG/3-93/D.2.

9. The Meeting listened with sentiments of deep sympathy and solidarity to the moving statement of the Foreign Minister of Bosnia-Herzegovina. It then proceeded to discuss indepth the situation in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and issues relating to the troop contributions by OIC Member States to the UNPROFOR. The Ministers were also assisted, in this regard, by the military aides, who also held detailed discussions with the U.N. Representative.

10. The Meeting adopted an Action Plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

11. The Meeting hailed the blessed Palestinian Intifadha, expressedits full solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people and their just cause under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, its sole legitimate representative and further reiterated that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine remains the central issue for the Islamic Ummah.

- It reiterated its support for the Middle East Peace Process, and recalled that a just and comprehensive peace in the region cannot be achieved without a full Israeli withdrawal from all the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and without the Palestinian people being enabled to exercise their national imprescriptible rights including their right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of their own independent state on their national homeland.

- It stressed the fact that the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif holds a special and distinct place in the hearts of all Muslims, as an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, which is subject to the same provisions that apply to the other occupied territories. It, therefore, cannot be excluded in any way from the peace negotiations currently underway, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Security Council Resolutions No. 465, 476 and 478, which consider all the decisions adopted by Israel regarding the annexation of the City of Al-Quds and the imposition of Israeli laws on it, as null and void.

- It called upon the international community to persuade Israel to lift the siege of the occupied Palestinian territories and end the isolation of the Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as to put an end to its aggressions and repressive and terrorist acts against the Palestinian citizens and to its flagrant violations of human rights of Palestinians, and to allow the return of all the Palestinian deportees as well as to discontinue its settlement policy in the occupied and Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and put an end to its acts of desecration against the holy shrines. It also called upon the international community to adopt the necessary measures for the protection of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories and to place the latter under interim international supervision in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 605, 607, 681 and 726.

12. The Meeting strongly condemned the continuing massive and systematic violations of the human rights of the Kashmiri people and expressed its serious alarm over the deployment of thousands of additional Indian troops to quell the popular Kashmiri uprising for self-determination. It urged the international community to persuade India to cease forthwith its policy of repression against the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination. It also appealed to the Member States to provide humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people. It also reaffirmed the provisions of Resolution 9/21 on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute adopted by the 21st Islamic Conference of Foreign Minisers and called for a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant U.N. Resolutions.

13. The Meeting strongly condemned the continuing Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijani territories. It urged Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan and called for a just and peaceful settlement of the Karabakh issue on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

14. The Meeting also expressed its deep concern over the situation in Somalia and strongly condemned the recent attacks against the personnel of UNOSOM (United Nations Operation in Somalia). It urged all Somali factions to respect their commitments under the Addis Ababa Peace Agreement and appealed to the Somali people to extend their fullest cooperation to the Joint OIC-UN efforts to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia as well as to alleviate the sufferings of the Somali people.

15. The Meeting reiterated its continuing support for the just cause of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus.

16. At the conclusion of the deliberations, the Chairman thanked the participants for their rich and constructive contributions which had enabled the Meeting to adopt an important Action Plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina, which was a further manifestation of the commitment of the OIC Member States to cooperate with and support the United Nations military operations for achieving peace with justice in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

17. On behalf of the countries participating in the meeting, His Excellency Moustapha Niasse, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Senegal and representing His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, current Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit, thanked the Chairman for his able stewardship of the proceedings of the Meeting. He also expressed gratitude of the participants to the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for hosting this important Meeting, which has been a great success.

Annex II

ACTION PLAN FOR BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina is desperate. This independent and sovereign member state of the United Nations has been subjected to blatant external aggression and genocide by the Yugoslav National Army supported by Serbian forces. This aggression has been compounded by the recent attacks by Croat extremist elements. The Security Council has failed to fulfil its responsibilities under Article 24 of the UN Charter.

2. The OIC countries hold to the position that the Serbian aggression should be halted; it should be reversed through withdrawals from all territories occupied by the use of force, genocide, "ethnic cleansing" or by any other means and that the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina should be fully restored.

3. Certain major powers in the region have, by their acts of omission and commission, allowed the aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina to continue unabated and unchecked for nearly 20 months including preventing the Security Council from acting decisively. The attitude of some of these states towards the negotiating process has merely served as a cover for the continuation of the aggression. The UN Security Council has been prevented from enforcing its demands and decisions against the aggressor under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

4. The unjust arms embargo imposed by Security Council Resolution 713 has moreover prevented the victim of the aggression from exercising its inherent right to individual and collective self-defence under Article 51 of the UN Charter. The arms embargo was imposed against the former Yugoslavia. Bosnia-Herzegovina did not exist when resolution 713 was adopted.

5. As a result of aggression, the use of force and genocide, the Serbian aggressor is now in possession of 70% of Bosnia-Herzegovina while Croat forces occupy 20%, with the Bosnian government left in control of less than 10% of the country's territory. The perpetrators of the aggression have advanced a Plan for the partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina which would legitimize the acquisition of territory through the use of force and genocide. This Plan cannot serve as a basis for negotiations.

6. Serbian aggression will not end in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Already, the repression of Muslims in Kosovo and Sanjak has been escalated. CSCE observers are being expelled. There is a threat to Macedonia and other States neighbouring Serbia. The acceptance of the gains by aggression will seriously erode the credibility of the Security Council in upholding universally the principles of the UN Charter and respect for the rule of law.

7. The OIC Member States believe that, even at this eleventh hour, resolute action can help to save the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Bosnian Muslims. To this end, they have decided to take the following actions:

one, to request the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take immediate measures to relieve the grave situation prevailing in Sarajevo and other Bosnian towns including the resumption of water, electricity, gas, oil and other amenities; requests further the Security Council to ensure that humanitarian convoys are not impeded from delivering the essential supplies and to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the prompt delivery of these supplies to the Bosnian people and in this context, to instruct UNPROFOR to use force, if necessary, as mandated under the existing Security Council resolutions.

two, to urge the UN Security Council to condemn the Serb-Croatian military offensive in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

three, to call on the Security Council to demand an immediate ceasefire and cessation of hostilities in Bosnia-Herzegovina which is a necessary pre-requisite for the success of negotiations for a just and equitable political solution of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Council must authorize the UN Force in Bosnia to have recourse to the use of force, if necessary, to impose such a ceasefire.

four, to move the UN Security Council to adopt a resolution setting out the basic principles and framework for a peace settlement in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The International Conference must conform with these principles, which include the following:

- the immediate and complete cessation of hostilities;

- non-recognition of acquisition of territory by use of force and immediate and unconditional vacation of territories acquired by use of force and ethnic cleansing;

- the reversal of the consequences of aggression and ethnic cleansing;

- recognition and respect for the right of all Bosnian refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour including their right to receive compensation;

- restoration of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

- individual responsibility for the perpetration of crimes

against humanity;

- the right of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina to seek and receive reparations for the war damages caused by the aggressor.

five, the UN Secretary-General should urgently deploy the UN Protection Force to provide adequate protection to the "safe areas" listed in UN Security Council Resolution 824 - Bihac, Goradze, Sarajevo, Srebrenica, Tuzla, Zepa.

six, propose to the UN Security Council that the list of "safe areas" in Bosnia-Herzegovina should be enlarged to include: Mostar, Maglaj, Brcko, Gradacac and Travnik.

seven, the OIC Member States will provide troops, as part of the overall international effort, under Security Council Resolution 836 (1993), to the UN Protection Force. The following OIC countries have made specific offers and commitments of troops for the UNPROFOR:

(a) Bangladesh 1220 personnel (one mechanized infantry battalion).

(b) Iran one complete division up to 10,000 personnel (including medical and engineering units).

(c) Malaysia 1,500 personnel (one mechanized regimental group).

(d) Pakistan 3,000 personnel (including two mechanized units).

(e) Palestine 1,000 personnel (including medical and engineering units).

(f) Tunisia 1,000 personnel (one battalion-in principle agreement).

(g) Turkey up to a brigade.

The Meeting emphasized that these troops are assigned only for a humanitarian mission and on a temporary basis to provide protection to the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina against the massacres and inhuman practices to which they are subjected to, and not to take part under any condition in any plan to partition Bosnia-Herzegovina or being party to any attempt to consecrate the creation of isolated areas of refugee ghettos for Bosnians inside the territory of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

eight, in the context of the offers and commitments of contingents by OIC Member States to UNPROFOR, to:

i) maximize the mandate given to UNPROFOR under Operative Paragraph 5 of Resolution 836 (1993) in order to protect the safe areas;

ii) seek a Unified Command structure, with due high-level representation from the OIC troop-contributing states, for all UNPROFOR troops in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina so as to ensure that contingents from OIC Member States in UNPROFOR will not be exposed to greater risk than other national contingents in terms of deployment, equipment, air cover etc;

iii) seek authority for UNPROFOR Commanders in the United Nations protected safe areas to be able to make direct request for air cover from NATO aircraft in the event of attacks on safe areas and/or any activity which may interfere with the task of protecting the safe areas;

iv) secure the supply of necessary equipment essential for the performance of the task assigned to the troops from OIC countries in the United Nations safe areas;

v) ensure the move as expeditiously as possible to the heavy option.

nine, entrusts the OIC Contact Group in New York to immediately consult the UN Secretary-General on the above for expeditious action.

ten, authorises the OIC Contact Group in New York to approach the Member States of the United Nations to make generous contributions to the voluntary fund established by the UN Secretary-General to finance the UNPROFOR operations so as to enable the United Nations to deploy the maximum number of troops to fulfil the objectives of Security Council Resolutions in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

eleven, calls for the urgent reconvening of the London Conference on former Yugoslavia to consider proposals submitted by the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina for a political solution to the conflict based on the principles of the UN Charter and the London Conference. This Conference should be the sole forum for negotiations for a political settlement in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Simultaneously, to ensure the success of the negotiations a complete ceasefire should be instituted, as demanded by the UN Security Council. The proceedings of this Conference must be fully transparent. Participation in this Conference should include all the members of the Ministerial Mission established by the 21st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. In this context, the Islamic countries express their complete rejection of any plan which is imposed on the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina and

which erodes the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

twelve, propose to the UN Security Council to ensure that the UNPROFOR assumes supervision of all heavy weapons in Bosnia-Herzegovina outside the control of the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolution, and to authorize UNPROFOR to interdict arms supplies to Serbian-Croatian forces operating in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

thirteen, urge the Security Council once again to exempt the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina from the application of its Resolution 713 (1991) imposing an arms embargo against former Yugoslavia. The OIC countries will continue to seek the cooperation of these countries which have supported the lifting of the arms embargo;

fourteen, seek the cooperation of the Republic of Croatia in putting an end to the ongoing aggression by Croatian extremist elements against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina as well as its assistance in efforts to restore the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina and to consider taking appropriate measures if the Republic of Croatia fails to do so;

fifteen, actively seek a halt to the expulsion of Bosnian refugees by Croatia;

sixteen, activate the War Crimes Tribunal set up by the UN to commence criminal proceedings against those who are known to be responsible for perpetrating War Crimes and crimes against humanity during the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

seventeen, seek the adoption of a comprehensive resolution in the UN General Assembly along the lines indicated in this Action Plan;

eighteen, continue to provide to the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina increased financial and material assistance to enable it to meet the grave challenges it is confronting;

nineteen, to request the Ministerial Mission, envisaged in its resolution on Bosnia-Herzegovina adopted at the 21st ICFM, to proceed immediately after this Meeting to the capitals of the Permanent Members of the Security Council as well as to New York, Geneva, Brussels, Bonn, Tokyo, Brasilia, Vatican, Budapest and Zagreb to promote implementation of the above-mentioned measures in this Action Plan,in particular:

(a) the lifting of the arms embargo against the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

(b) secure the ceasefire and cessation of hostilities and the adoption of Security Council Resolution for this purpose;

(c) the reconvening of the restructured London Conference as the forum for negotiations for political settlement in Bosnia-Herzegovina as soon as possible.

twenty, the OIC Contact Group should function as the OIC Special Task Force pertaining to the issue of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Islamabad, 23 Muharram, 1414H
(13 July 1993)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26113
20 July 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of fresh violations by the Iranian side of the cease-fire violations and the terms governing the area of separation between the two countries during the period from 4 June to 14 July 1993.

1. At 1905 hours on 4 June 1993, five men from the Iranian side were seen setting up two black flags in front of the Fakkah guard post at geographical coordinates 517506 inside the area of separation.

2. At 2040 hours on 21 June 1993, the Iranian side proceeded to reinforce its units in the Kishk area at geographical coordinates 905295 with 15 men armed with light weapons.

3. At 0940 hours on 22 June 1993, nine Iranian soldiers were seen opposite our units, firing towards the rear, in front of the Wahb guard post at geographical coordinates 6629 inside the area of separation.

4. At 0600 hours on 22 June 1993, the Iranian side laid an ambush on the extension road leading to the Darraji guard post, 5 kilometres to the left of the above-mentioned guard post, and opened fire with a Kalashnikov on a water-tanker. Twelve shots were fired at the vehicle.

5. At 0900 hours on 27 June 1993, the Iranian side fired an 81-mm mortar shell that fell at geographical coordinates 470543 north of the Sumud guard post inside Iraqi territory.

6. At 0920 hours on 28 June 1993, eight soldiers from the Iranian side were seen strengthening the positions at geographical coordinates 503533 in front of the Fakkah guard post inside the area of separation.

7. At 0100 hours on 29 June 1993, an Iranian fibreglass boat with six Iranian men wearing mufti and carrying revolvers crossed the thalweg line near our bank of the Shatt al-Arab in the Shahiniyah area at geographical coordinates 60650 and passed near to the Iraqi fishing boats in the area between Shahiniyah and Ma'amir. They proceeded to interrogate the fishermen about military and economic matters. The boat then returned to the Iranian side facing Ma'amir.

8. At 1900 hours on 29 June 1993, the research vessel Ulum belonging to the Centre for Marine Sciences, while engaged in a scientific expedition, was exposed to four shots from a light rifle from the Iranian side opposite Faw. This occurred while the vessel's scientific team was taking samples of the river water.

9. At 1250 hours on 3 July 1993, a group of about nine men from the Iranian side erected barbed wire around the communications station at geographical coordinates 503533 in front of the Fakkah guard post inside the area of separation.

10. At 1105 hours on 9 July 1993, a group of about 12 Iranian soldiers proceeded to strengthen the positions at geographical coordinates 517506 in front of the Fakkah guard post inside the area of separation.

11. At 0930 hours on 14 July 1993, a group of about 11 soldiers from the Iranian side were seen building a position of blocks at geographical coordinates 514501 in front of the Fakkah guard post inside the area of separation.

12. At 0930 hours on 14 July 1993, a group of about 15 men from the Iranian side were seen erecting barbed wire around the Iranian post opposite our units at geographical coordinates 4256 inside the area of separation.

13. At 0940 hours on 14 July 1993, five Iranian soldiers were seen reinforcing an old position at geographical coordinates 512512 in front of the Fakkah guard post inside the area of separation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26114
20 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 15 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him of the measures taken by the Kingdom of Denmark to implement Security Council resolution 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993.

The provisions contained in Security Council resolution 841 (1993) have been implemented in Denmark by Royal Ordinance No. 530, which was signed by Her Majesty the Queen on 30 June 1993 and entered into force on 1 July 1993.

As a member State of the European Community, Denmark has implemented the measures which have been adopted by the Community and of which you will be informed by the Community's current presidency. Consequently trade and provision of non-financial services as regards Haiti and any actions with the purpose of promoting such activities are prohibited in accordance with the provisions of EC regulation 1608/93 of 26 June 1993. The regulation is enclosed as an appendix to the Royal Danish Ordinance.

The Royal Ordinance imposes an embargo on the sale and supply of arms to Haiti, including related material of all types and any assistance and spare parts related thereto.

The ordinance commands that Haitian funds, including securities and liquid funds, shall be credited to blocked accounts or safe-keeping depots in Danish financial institutions.

The ordinance also establishes the penalties for violating the prohibitions set forth in the ordinance and in the European Community regulation.

Any person, including members of boards of directors of businesses, infringing the provisions of the ordinance or the European Community regulation is liable to a penalty in the form of a fine, mitigated imprisonment or, in case of aggravating circumstances, regular imprisonment not exceeding four years. Any proceeds liable to a penalty shall be confiscated.

The Danish authorities will monitor the embargo closely and maintain very strict export controls for as long as it remains in force.

In conclusion, all the provisions of Security Council resolution 841 (1993) are thus fully implemented and in force in Denmark.

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Security Council

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S/26115
20 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 16 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 841 (1993), has the honour to inform him on the measures taken by the Kingdom of the Netherlands to implement the aforementioned resolution. It is recalled that the Kingdom consists of three countries, the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

Paragraphs 5 and 6

On 24 June 1993, the Council of the European Community issued EC regulation No. 1608/93 introducing an embargo concerning certain trade between the European Community and Haiti. This regulation, inter alia, prohibits (article 1):

- the sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products listed in an annex to any person or body in Haiti or to any person or body for the purpose of any business carried on in, or operated from, Haiti;

- the promotion of the aforementioned transactions;

- the entering of the territory or the territorial sea of Haiti by any means of transport carrying petroleum or petroleum products listed in the annex.

On 25 June 1993, the Netherlands Government issued a decree (Sanctiebeschikking aardolie(-produkten) en wapens Haiti 1993) concerning petroleum and arms sanctions against Haiti which reiterated in article 1 the contents of article 1 of EC regulation 1608/93 and additionally extends this to arms and arms-related matériel specified in annexes reflecting the stipulations of Security Council resolution 841 (1993).

Paragraph 7

An exemption is being made in EC regulation 1608/93 for the export of petroleum or petroleum products which are authorized by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 841 (1993) (article 2). The sale or supply

to Haiti of petroleum or petroleum products which are not prohibited under article 1 shall be subject to prior authorization to be issued by the competent authorities of the member States (article 3).

The Netherlands decree determines that dispensation of the Minister of Economic Affairs is needed for exemptions to the prohibitions mentioned in article 1 (article 2).

Paragraph 9

EC regulation 1608/93 stipulates that article 1 shall apply notwithstanding any rights or applications conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract into or any licence or permit granted before 23 June 1993 (article 4).

The same content is reiterated in article 3 of the Netherlands decree, adding arms and arms-related matériel.

Paragraph 8

On 23 June the Netherlands Government issued a decree (Sanctiebeschikking financiele dienstenverkeer Haiti) concerning financial sanctions against Haiti. Article 1 stipulates that anyone is prohibited, except with dispensation granted by or on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance, from performing, whether directly or indirectly, any act of management or disposal with regard to funds or assets held with banks or other financial institutions established in the Netherlands and which are owned by or available to, directly or indirectly, wholly or mainly, the Republic of Haiti or the de facto authorities in the Republic of Haiti. Article 2 prohibits cooperation in acts mentioned in article 1.

Pursuant to Organization of American States resolution 3/92 of 19 May 1992, the Netherlands Antilles, on 18 September 1992, imposed an embargo on the export and import of arms and arms-related goods and petroleum and petroleum products (Landsbesluit houdende Algemene Maatregelen). With respect to paragraph 7 of resolution 841 (1993), the Netherlands Antilles issued a decree on 8 July 1993. It is furthermore in the process of finalizing other measures in order to implement resolution 841 (1993).

On 23 February 1993 Aruba imposed a comprehensive trade embargo against Haiti exempting only the export or transit of essential humanitarian supplies and medicines to Haiti (Landsbesluit economische sancties Haiti). On 7 July 1993 Aruba implemented paragraph 8 of resolution 841 (1993) by freezing Haitian funds and prohibiting payments to the Haitian Government and related bodies (Landsbesluit financiele sancties Haiti).

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26116
20 July 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 16 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MEXICO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARIAT

The Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Secretariat and has the honour to transmit herewith the information submitted by the Government of Mexico pursuant to paragraphs 5 to 9 of Security Council resolution 841 (1993) on the question of Haiti.

The Permanent Mission of Mexico would be grateful to the Secretariat if it would convey this information to the Security Council Committee established to implement the sanctions against Haiti and would give it the normal circulation.

Annex

Compliance by the Government of Mexico with paragraphs 5 to 9 of Security Council resolution 841 (1993)

Through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government of Mexico has agreed to notify the Ministries of Defence, the Navy, Communications and Transport, Energy, Mines and Public Industries, and Finance and Public Credit, and also the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, the Banco de Mexico, and Petróleos Mexicanos, of the provisions of resolution 841 (1993), adopted by the Security Council on 16 June 1993, so that they may apply sanctions against Haiti within their spheres of competence at the national level.

The Government of Mexico has agreed with the Government of Venezuela to suspend Haiti's participation in the energy cooperation programme for the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, better known as the San José Agreement. Mexico and Venezuela have therefore decided that, between them, they will supply up to 160,000 barrels of oil a day to the countries of the region.

Although the volume of Mexico's trade with Haiti is not significant and there are no Haitian funds in Mexico, the necessary measures to implement the resolutions on Haiti of the Ad Hoc Meetings of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of American States, have been taken, especially as regards action to suspend the supply of petroleum, weapons and ammunition and to freeze the assets of the Haitian State.

Mexico is channelling its cooperation with Haiti with respect to food, health and education through the relevant humanitarian agencies.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26117
20 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 16 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, pursuant to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 841 (1993), has the honour to inform him that European Community Regulation No. 1608/93 of 24 June 1993 implements in respect of the United Kingdom the ban on the sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products to Haiti. The arms embargo has been implemented by an amendment to the Export of Goods (Control) Order (SI No. 1677 of 25 June 1993).

Further legislation implementing Security Council resolution 841 (1993) in the United Kingdom and the Dependent Territories will be contained in Orders in Council, which will become effective on 22 July 1993. Copies of the United Kingdom legislation will be forwarded shortly.*

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* The text of the legislation is available for consultation in the office of the Security Council secretariat, Room S-3545.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26118
20 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3256th meeting, on 20 July 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Complaint by Ukraine regarding the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol":

"The Security Council has considered the letter dated 13 and 16 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the President of the Council (S/26075 and S/26100), transmitting a statement by the President of Ukraine on the Decree adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on 9 July 1993 concerning Sevastopol and a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the same matter.

"The Security Council has also considered the letter dated 19 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation (S/26109), circulating a statement by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation concerning the aforementioned Decree.

"The Security Council shares the deep concern, and welcomes the position, expressed by the President and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine concerning the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation. In this context, it also welcomes the position taken by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation.

"The Security Council reaffirms in this connection its commitment to the territorial integrity of Ukraine, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The Security Council recalls that in the Treaty between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, signed at Kiev on 19 November 1990, the High Contracting Parties committed themselves to respect each other's territorial integrity within their currently existing frontiers. The Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation is incompatible with this commitment as well as with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and without effect.

"The Security Council welcomes the efforts of the Presidents and the Governments of the Russian Federation and Ukraine to settle any differences

between them by peaceful means and urges that they take all steps to ensure the avoidance of tension.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/47/978
S/26119
20 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 16 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 16 July 1993 from His Excellency Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 16 July 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

The Islamic Republic of Iran has been following with grave concern the ever - deteriorating plight of the Muslim population of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina which has now turned into a campaign of genocide against a defenseless people. It is our firm conviction, and that of the overwhelming majority of the members of the international community -- as has been illustrated, inter-alia, by the Special Declaration on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina of the World Conference on Human Rights and Resolutions 46/242 and 47/121 of the United Nations General Assembly -- that resolute action by the Security Council, without further delay is required in order to stop the genocide, bring an immediate end to the fighting, restore the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political Independence of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In this context, my Government considers Security Council Resolution 836 (1993) as an important, though incomplete, step which addresses the most critical and urgent concern: the very survival of the Bosnian Muslims. The Resolution should be implemented promptly, effectively, forcefully and with widest possible assistance and participation from the international community.

The United Nations forces must be deployed urgently, with sufficient strength both in numbers and equipment, and the necessary unambiguous mandate enabling them to perform the task envisaged in Security Council Resolution 836 (1993) without being, under any circumstances, a party in attempts to divide the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is concerned about the insufficient response of the international community, particularly from the European countries who are in the best position to provide forces to UNPROFOR for the protection of United Nations safe areas. Against this background, a number of countries participating in the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference (held in Islamabad on 13 - 14 July 1993) including the Islamic Republic of Iran, made specific offers and commitments of forces to participate, within an overall international effort, in UNPROFOR, for protection of the United Nations safe areas.

I have the honour to reiterate to Your Excellency, the readiness of the Islamic Republic of Iran to contribute a complete mechanized division, including its constituent elements, of up to 10,000 personnel, as a part of the international effort to alleviate this human tragedy, to the United Nations Protection Force in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council Resolution 836 (1993). The detailed composition of the proposed contribution can be elaborated by military experts.

It is the strong hope of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as those who participated in the recent meeting of the OIC Special Ministerial Meeting in Islamabad, that other countries, particularly those from Europe, could expeditiously commit enough forces in order to guarantee that the overall strength and composition of the forces to protect United Nations safe areas is viable and appropriate to the task. We are confident that the optimal utilization of capabilities of all Member States, taking into account solely the requirements of Security Council Resolution 836 (1993) and the imperative of alleviating the nightmare that is prevalent in Bosnia-Herzegovina, will be the guiding principle of the United Nations in this endeavor and its preparatory stages.